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The Struggle Not to Do It.

intelligent men, and the very faculties that protect them from being humbugged should inform them that neither are the majority of New Yorkers, or at least the citizens whose personal prominence obtains for them general public attention and consideration at this moment, easily humbugged. Certainly the two foremost critics of our municipal affairs as they are at present, Bishop POTTER and Dr. FELIX ADLER, have shown themselves to be proof against delusion as to the scat of responsibility for the moral depravity they seek to extirpate, and as to the proper remedy. Dr. ADLER's letter printed this morning furnishes the more specific evidence to this effect

No group of citizens he ever got to gether, by official appointment or by selfappointment, to consider seriously a municipal question of importance has been regarded with such complete indifference. or rather ridicule, on the part of the public as is the Nixon Committee on Purification; and the reason is very simple.

If the Tammany managers knew that statements as to the prevalence of vice in certain forms were without foundation they could deny them and rely confidently upon final demonstration of the truth. But they do not deny them, and evidently they do not intend, if they can help it, to make any genuine attack upon the situa-Mayor, whose powers are ample, that he at once compel the police to let fall a withering hand on the viciousness complained of.

There is but one remedy—the election of a Mayor next fall other than the Tammany candidate. This we imagine is seen as business; the rules and methods essential clearly by Bishop Porter and Dr. Adles to its solvency and successful pursuit. If, as by any other citizens of the town.

Krueger in France.

The triumphal progress made by PAUL KRUGER from Marseilles to the French capital is without a precedent in modern history. Far less fervent was the greeting which gave hope to BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and less enthusiastic was the welcome with which the Parisians acclaimed their Russian likewise, for the enterprise necessary to ally, the Czar Nicholas II. Will such an give employment to labor and make useful outpouring of sympathy be fruitless? Is the day yet distant when statecraft and is this very "spirit of commercialism," diplomacy shall obey a nation's heart and this pursuit of gain. conscience? Is it still an illusion even in voice of the people the voice of Gop?

even the British Islands, and will compel bearance and a magnanimity of which it has given thus far no sign.

Not long before the recent general electhat the refugees from that place, who have to mankind than does or can charity. been harbored in Cape Town and elsewhere. Mr. Hewitt said of rich men, "that

at least three years longer. KITCHENER has suppressed all newspa- by giving them away as Christ com- feetly wel, that he Banking laws as they pers except an official gazette, and has manded the young man to do? expelled all newspaper correspondents, Meanwhile the organized Boer forces, operating under Gen. DE WET, Gen. BOTHA | the right of the poor to demand that they | in excess of one-tenta of their capital stock, and others in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, are more numerous than the solhis retreat through the Jerseys and across

the Delaware in the autumn of 1776. themselves to support the Boer cause when- a man does for his fellows the more he does South Africa, is under fearful anxiety lest a love wherein is the throne of GoD." Dutch rising in Cape Colony should extend and no longer constitute subjects for money, the "spirit of commercialism,"

Assuming that the resistance of the Boers

in commending it respectfully to the atten- : hand. tion of the British Foreign Office. The time. has gone by when the Boers could hope for growth of "the spirit of commercialism absolute independence. That issue was and greed is sure to lead in the twentieth submitted to the arbitrament of war, and century to a "cataclysm unparalleled in by a has been definitely settled. They were lastery," the awful catastrophe is cound not rebels against the British Crown, how- to come, for their growth will continue as ever, and they deserve, therefore, treat- long as human nature and human society ment no less lenient than that which was remain. Nor can the terrible result be awarded to French-Canadian rebels sixty prevented "by the discountenancing of

Years ago. told, that Uitlanders shall be excluded from miseries produced by the lessening of the exercise of the franchise in the Trans- that impulse. The safeguard of justice, vaal. All they ask is that they themselves property and liberty," it may be is "altrushall not be deprived of the suffrage, and ism, but it is the practical altruism which that the Transvani, as a self-governing desiresuits necessarily from the "spirit of pendency of Great Britain, shall enjoy the commercialism " under the operation of same measure of self-rule which is con- the law which compels individual greed ceded to the Cape Colony. If this to serve the general good in order that it liberal but prudent concession were made, may serve itself. by the British Government, all the objects The world, Mr. HEWITT, may be millions which Mr. Chambeelain professed to have of years old, but it is young yet compared in view will be attained, Mr. KRUGER's with the time it has yet to endure; and it is mission will have been accomplished, the now moving ahead faster and more hope-The managers of Taminany Hall are armed opposition of the Boers to subjugatively than ever before. tion will immediately end, the feverish unrest of the Cape Colony will disappear, and England's exhausting expenditure in South Africa will cease.

Nobody expects England to do to-day what Mr. GLADSTONE did after the Battle of Majuba Hill. The utmost that is asked of her is that she shall deal with the Boers as mercifully as she dealt with the rebellious history of British North America.

Is it wise for the British Government and people to offer a stiff-necked and obdurate resistance to the promptings of equity and pity at the risk of provoking detestation of her political aims and methods throughout the Continent of Europe?

One of Mr. Hewitt's Superficial Views.

Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT made a speech at a meeting of the Educational Alliance on Sunday evening in the course of which he said this:

"I believe that in the twentieth century, which is now near its dawn, the spirit of commercialism will steadily grow less strong and the spirit of altruism stronger. I believe that the rule, do unto others as you would have others do unto you, will more generally prevail than in all the centuries which have gone

" If I am mistaken in this-if the spirit of commertion; for they appoint a committee of investigators, instead of demanding of the the twentieth century will witness a social cataclysm unparalleled in history. It is only by the discountenancing of commercialism and the spreading of altruism that we can safeguard justice, property and | 150,000. This is how the figures compare:

> " Commercialism " 1: the principles necessary to the sound and safe conduct of then, the " spirit of commercialism " grows less strong" in the twentieth century than it has been in the nineteenth and in the centuries past, trade and commerce will suffer correspondingly, to the damage

> Or does Mr. HEWITT mean that the spirit with which the pursuit of money is now conducted will be "less strong?" If there is any such diminution society will suffer for mankind the accumulations of capital

"Commercialism," of course, is selfish. Central and Western Europe, where Parlia- Business is not done on the Golden Rule. mentury government exists, that Kings and It is done on the rule, let the buyer look Ministers are bound to recognize in the out for his own interests; yet practically "the rule. Do unto others as you would The inquiry involves two preliminary have others do to you," enters into " Comquestions: To what extent can the Boer | mercialism" to the extent that the selfish republics be regarded as still existent, and. | competition of trade and the accumulaconsequently, as subjects of generous medi- tion of money in the markets regulate ation? Secondly, have the English put prices and rates of interest. The capitalist themselves in the wrong by their methods | cannot live to himself alone. In the long of warfare in South Africa? If both of run, he must make his money serve the these questions must be answered in a way interests of the community if it is to be unfavorable to England, it may be that the useful to him. He must build houses, tidal wave of sentiment, which seems likely | manufacture goods needed, provide facilto sweep over the Continent, will invade | ities of travel for his fellows or lend out his capital to others for such purposes in the British Government to exhibit a for- order to get profit for himself. That is "altruism," practically, but it is also pure

commercialism." The more of the "spirit of commercialtion in the United Kingdom the Salisbury ism " there is, of the spirit of sound busi-Government announced that the war in ness principles and obelience to them, South Africa was practically over, and that | and consequent sound and profitable busithe Transvaal and the Orange Free State ness enterprise, the more capital must had been annexed to the British Crown. accumulate; the more money there will The assertion cannot possibly be reconciled | be to keep in motion the activities essential with facts now known. The British line of to the welfare of all society. Make it " less communication between Pretoria and the strong " and the consequent general benefar-distant base is incessantly cut, not only | fit will be diminished proportionally, for, in the Transvaal, but also in the Orange as we have suggested, greed is compelled Free State and the Cape Colony. So great is | to serve the interests of society in order to the scarcity of provisions at Johannesburg serve itself. It does infinitely more good

are warned not to return for several months. | there is not one among them who is giving It is further to be noted that Lord Roberts | what he would give if his conscience was has refused to permit the departure of any properly aroused." How much is the more troops from South Africa. Moreover, proper amount? What is the share of his according to a despatch from London, possessions a rich man is under the obliwhich we printed yesterday, England's mili- gations of conscience to give away? If tary operations are still costing her nearly he is obliged to give any why must be not \$5,000,000 a week, or \$200,000,000 a year; give all? According to the injunction of while officers coming from the front ac- | Christianity in the parable of DIVES and | knowledge that the war is likely to continue | Lazanus, for instance, his entrance into | stock shall be less than 2 per cent, of the So unquenchable has proved the spirit, possessions at all. No accusation of ill- ing the loan, and that the loan shall be at even of the non-combatants, that Lord gotten gains is brought against Dives, it all times protected by collateral security KITCHENER has adopted the detestable pol- will be remembered, only that "thou in greater than the excess in the amount of toy pursued by WEYLER in Cuba, the policy, thy lifetime receivedst thy good things the loan over one-tenth of the capital stock, that is, of concentrating all the old men, and Lazanus evil things." The extreme To this amended law the Comptroller would women and children at a few easily de- difficulty rich men experience in getting add a very heavy penalty, summarily fended points, while the rest of the into heaven is described elsewhere. Does enforcible by the Comptroller, for any country is laid waste and rendered un- Mr. HEWITT mean, then, that if a rich violation. inhabitable for the sympathizers with man's "conscience was properly aroused " the Boers in arms. We add that Lord he would proceed to get rid of his riches

Moreover, if there is this obligation on | for the reason that business demands their the rich there goes with it correspondingly | violation. Ban smake loans to corporations shall discharge it, with the consequence | The officers of a bank should not certify that no credit of a spirit of altruism can a check unless the bink has actually in its diers which Washington had at his dis- belong to them. Actually, as we all know, possession to the credit of the drawer of posal after his evacuation of New York and | rich men do not now feel and never have | the check the sum named therein. Yes felt under any such obligation, and they do not recognize any such right in the poor. Nor is this all. According to despatches If they give they are impelled by a desire | not every day during bt siness hours certify which we published on Sunday, the Afri- to do good of their own free will, simply kanders in the Cape Colony have pledged | because, as Mr. Hawitt said " the more, ever called upon to do so; and Sir Alfred | for himself; the higher his soul soars into | of the depositor in making the certification MILNER, the British High Commissioner of that pure realm of justice and brotherly

The world, therefore, will go on in the to the suburbs of Cape Town. Under the | twentieth century in the way it has been | strength of the checks which will be circumstances it is absurd to say that the going in this century and in all cent- given to him in time for deposit in Boers have been completely subjugated uries so far as concerns the pursuit of and the use of capital. But as civilization advances intelligence in the use of money to conquest is by no means over, and that and in organization for obtaining it will they may, at any hour, be strengthened by extend and become more perfect until at a general uprising of the Afrikanders in the last penury and harsh poverty will cease; Cape Colony, we must still face the though if ever the time comes when men question whether the request put for- | will no longer have the incentive to exer- | certification has been by some bank officer

sufficiently reasonable and moderate titlen and the need of struggle and selfjustify foreign and neutral Powers denial the end of the race will be at

If, as Mr. Hawirr said, the continued are wise and good to adopt.

How Disfranchisement Works.

Mississippi adopted the policy of negro disfranchisement in 1890, or five years before South Carolina, eight years before Louisiana and ten years before North Carolina. In the Presidential election of 1876, the whole number of votes cast in Missis-French-Canadians at a fateful crisis in the sippi was 184,000. In 1884, under a method of local disfranchisement of colored electors, the total vote of that State fell to 110,-000, although the population had been increasing steadily. Four years later the vote was 115,000.

Two years afterward a new Constitution, adopted by a majority of the convention which framed it, but without submission to a vote of the people, provided for a registration of all voters, and required every elector to convince the registering officers that he was "able to read any section of the Constitution of the State, or able to understand the same when read to him, or give a reasonable interpretation thereof." In the Presidential election succeeding, that is, in 1892, the total vote of Mississippi was 52,000; in 1896 it was 59,994, and at the recent November election it was 50,103, of which number BRYAN had more than 50,000 and McKINLEY less than 6,000.

During the past ten years the population of Mississippi has increased from 1,289,000 to 1,551,000, or about 20 per cent.; from 1880 to 1890 the increase in population was

٠,	100,000
	Population 1850
I	Increase in 20 years 420.000
	Vote in 1876164.778
	Vote in 1900 59,105
	Decrease in 24 years 105,675

Mississippi, the first of the States to adopt Constitutional disfranchisement, offers this year, in the official returns just canvassed, the very best illustration of this method of vote reduction in practical operation.

National Banks and Their Loans.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year ended Oct. 81, 1900, made public yesterday, shows that the condition, of the national banks of our country is one of exceeding prosperity and strength. There are now nearly four thousand of these institutions in existence, having combined resources of over \$5,000,-000,000. During the year 348 new banks were organized, most of them under the favorable provisions of the Refunding act. The tal bond, secured currency circulation of the country is nearly \$300,000,000.

These statistics are, however, matters of common knowledge, and the most important feature of the Comptroller's report is his recommendation for additional legal restrictions surrounding loans to directors and executive officers of banks. The Comptroller says that 17 per cent. of the total failures of national banks during the past year have been due to excessive lo ns to bank officers and directors, and that a minute examination has disclosed that the direct and indirect liability of these officers and directors now amounts to 37.55 per cent., or nearly one-third, of the total capital of the banks controlled by them. Many, and probably nearly all, of these loans are well secured, but there are intolerable possibilities of laxity and impropriety. The trouble with the Banking laws as they stand is that the Comptroller has no power to inflict a penalty for the making of excessive loans by banks, while, on the other hand, the law is behind the times in that, eccording to its literal terms, it prevents large institutions from loaning the percentage of their total assets which it allows to small banks.

The Comptroller therefore suggests that the present law, which provides that no bank shall loan to any person or corporation a sum exceeding one-tert of the amount of the bank's capital stock, shall be so amended as not to apply where a loan in excess of one-tenth of the capital heaven is debarred by his having any total assets of the bank at the time of mak-

The fact is, as the Comptroller of the Currency and every one else knows perstand to-day, are very commonly violated. we dare say there is hardly a bank in this city in the Wall Street distri t which does checks of its depositors far in excess of their actual balances at the time of certification, relying implicitly upon the good faith good before the close of banking hours. The banks know that the depositor is conducting his day's business on the the bank before 3 P. M. Debtors and creditors alike are proceeding upon the same principle, and at the close of the day a general clearing takes place in which

debits and credits are balanced. Occasionally, but seldom, trouble results from this practice, and it is then usually found that the wrongful over-

ward by their official representative is tion that is found in emulation, in compe- with a criminal intent. Difficulty arising | RARE EASTERN ART AT AUCTION. from this cause in the ordinary course of business is very rare.

Comptroller Dawes's recommendations

Covernor Longino of Mi sissippi, who recently ordered a man who had off red him a Galleries, beginning on the 4th of December, bribe out of his office, and had him arres ed. has distinguished himself in dealing with many problems that perplex that region. He has hammer. Mr Sprague, who died last year, opposed lyaching vehemently and has given was a graduate of Harvard, a resident of proof of his sincerity by his feeds. He has Louisville for thirty years, and the President discussed the race problem rationally and he of the Ohio Falls Car Company. He retired commercialism." The calamity would rather , has peaded with the people of his State not to The Boers do not ask any longer, we are the made inevitable and hastened by the allow arrogant and unfounded prejudice to of his life he devoted to travel, chiefly in the Governor I enoted is a notable citizen.

Prosperity turns aside for a moment to glance once more at Kansas. Here's JERRY SIMPSON selling his Med cine Lodge farm in the southern part of the State, q itting the bucolle life of vote seeiing among the Populists and going into business, actual business, in Kansas City. And what a more, he has bought a three-fifths interest, purchased the real shares of stock, in the Union Live Stock Company. JERRY has become a corporation : If by himself! Let him not be guilty of the awful crime of trying to good Populist doctrine, is all right for the farmer, but oppression for the middleman and the corporation. The next thing Kansas Populists know JERRY may try to break into the Republican party.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your rell-selected "Notes of Legal Events," refer to the Ken edv reversal by the Court of Appeals as not indicating a new desire by the court to strain in its efforts to find technical error. We believe your view of the decision is correct. The comment of the court on the testimony of Police Captain Price touching identification seems, to experienced counsel, more like academical refinement than reversible

legal error. An examination of the record of the trial will show a strained effort on the part of the police to appear fair to the prisoner, a most elaborate and deliberate arrangement of police witnesses to prove the almost judicial aspect of the investigation by the police captain in charge of the prisoner. Yet the Court of Appeals was not convinced of the moral conclusiveness of the some of it done, apparently, with the aid of testimony and the verdict.

When we consider the now general view of police testimony in our city, the special notoriety of these particular police witnesses, the known

police testimony in our city, the special notoriety of these particular police witnesses, the known professional integrity and learning of the trial Justice, the hion. Pardon C. Williams, and the comment of the Court of Appeals, that the prisener did not "have a fair trial," we are forced to the conclusion that the reversing court was not convinced by the police testimeny. In such a case a shred of technical legal error, although generally believed to have had no unharmful effect, will be used for reversal in aid of substantial justice.

This calls attention to an unnoticed danger from a discredited rolloe force. In the usual discharge of duty policemen are often the only witnesses to facts essential to conviction. In such a case, even a gullty prisoner will have the benefit of the fact that his police accusers are below the credit of average men, and this may suffice for disagreement or even acquittal by the jury. There is also the awful danger of a supposed murderer actually innocent being convicted by questionable proofs arranged by discredited policemen. And when you consider that obsessed murderer actually innocent teing convicted by questionable proofs arranged by discredited policemen. And when you consider that obsessed murderer actually interested witnesses in the usual sense, and that in spite of this they are not generally credited without other proof, you can realize the very serious miss ving with which their habitual swearing is taken. In New York county their success in a few capital cases is used as a set-off to the charge of general corruption. They mean to say to us, "We found the supposed murderer, we convicted him for you—you ought to let up on us." We found the supposed murderer, we convicted him for you—you ought to let up on us." We found the supposed murderer, we convicted him for you—you ought to let up on us." We found the supposed murderer, we convicted him for you—you of the interest as a general ond side of the usual mention of defendant's successful counsel, Messra, Cantwell and Mo

A Common Worship Defended.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUM-SIT! have read with interest your editorial in THE Sun entitled the "De'usion of a Common Worship." It seems to me, however, that the delusion is in the mind of the writer of the editorial rather than with the conference.

You say that the "purpose of the conference is to harmonize the different manifestations of | work are a monumental clock, an immense inpurpose of the conference was to manifest the and gorillas. The firedogs for the chimney harmony underlying all religions.

Perhaps no one of the speakers better ex-Dr. Newton in the quotation you give: "As the gest bell in the world, the first being in Moscow. sense of a common life grows, the sense of a it not seem possible that a common life should have a common manifestation? Is not the demand for a common manifestation of a common life the fundamental principle of all the twenty-four hours in the Japanese For example, the Catholic and the Moham-

For example, the Catholic and the Mohammedan religions command not only unity of fetch but unity of worship. If believers in religion by authority hold to a uniformity of worship, what is there to hinder believers in religion which has reason for a basis to seek to find and enjoy a common worship?

The proposition in your editorial that worship is based on faith is correct. But your mening is evidently a creedal faith, as you immediately say. Faith differs radically in Christian, Jew and passan. But the conference was planned to emphasize the proposition that the faith of Christian, Jew and passan is, at the best, one—in the belief in a universal Father—God. The illustration was given at the conference of faith as a range of mountains united at the base in the belief of one God, and varying only in the various minor peaks of ten-ts which mark individuality, but do not cause disunton.

Instead of being agnostics, the faith defined, and most irtellectually defined, by the various speakers is the living faith in a living God, exemplified not in cold precents, but manifested by the determination to put into actual practice the two commardments which hold all the others. Love the Lord thy God and thy brother as thyself. NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

Experience of Another Patrolman.

read with great interest your articles on the vice crusade now going on in the city, on the nearly five years as a patrolman attached to number of ramas, open work ventilating panels the Eldridge street station.

existing evils lies in the ballot box, and I hope this coming election the people will smash fammany Hall, which alone is responsible for the co-ditions there. The co ditions there.

That part of the city is governed by tools of Tammany, one of whom is reputed to own spudged worth of troperty there, all rented for immoral part oses—attrally, they protect their friends in every way. Patrolinen are not to binne, for they are punished and humilited when they try to do their duty. I myself was transferred from that predict because I arrested a notorism Alien street woman, and I know were of similar cases which happened during my time there. Our present thief has made 23,000 transfers during his administration, which is more than his four predectsors, all, as he says, for the "good of the service," and I recret to say that some of our other superior filters are a digrace to the service. or efficers are a disgrace to the service or else not much encouragement for edman under the present administration to disduty property.

PATROLMAN NO. 2.

NEW YORK, Nov 24. Union the Only Remedy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Every right thinking citizen will agree, I believe, that it is high time that we were going to work to purify high time that we were going to work to purify
this city of ours and to make it a pride instead
of a byword to us and to the people of the
United States and of the world
Besup Potter struck the keynote of the problem when he said this: "It is only by banding
together and by resolving as a whole and as
separate individuals that vice shall not be in
our city and that immorality and impurity shall
not exist, that we shall do away with it." If
we rise, then, as a whole great body and dema d purity and cleanliness in the name of all
common d cency, and law, and order, we will
have it and not until then.
New YORE, NOV. 25. EDWARD R. HUDSON. NEW YORK, NOV. 25. EDWARD R. HUDSON.

Scotch Whaters' Season. From the London Field.

The last vessel of the Dundee whaling fleet has jus eturned. The season has been a successful one all ound every one of the vestels having one or mor whales, besides walrus and bears. The aggregat catch of the five is fifteen whales—eleven tons of bone and 215 tons of oil. The Eclipse had three whales Diana, six; Nova Zembia, two; Esquimaux, three, and

The Aprague Calletton of Japanese and India . Farmiture. Wood Carrings. Metal Work. Ivories and Embroideries.

A notable sale of carved furnitues and curios from the best workshops of Japan and India will be that to be held at the American Art when the collection made by the late Joseph W. Sprume of Lanisville, Ky., comes under the from business in 1882. The last eight years his home a museum of fine work. While taking Immense pride in his treasures and sparing no pains or expense to get exactly what he wanted, it was one of his hobbles to shun all visitors was that not a line should appear in print concerning his collection. Almost every thing in the collection was made to order by artists with whom he had established personal relations, making their acquaintance, studying submitted to him. Most of the important pieces required several years during which make all the money he can, which, according to time Mr Sprague made frequent trips from Europe to Japan or to Bombay to watch the work and to make suggestions. The auctioneers call the collection one o

"marvellously carved furniture," and the phrase

cannot be termed an exaggeration. There is

hardly an important piece that does not illustrate the wondrously delicate touch of the Oriental artist, his extraordinary patience and quaint conceits. Much of the design is conventionalhe dragon of Japan appearing in endless guises but when adapted to Western purposes, as in the chimney; teces, the tables, chairs and desks, it is done with curious originality and success. The chief w od carver employed was J. Numishima of Yokohama, whose work is familiar to most travellers in Japan. The wood used is cherry, stained to imitate ebony. pieces as agigantic corner seat called by the Japanese a sumidana, a monumental affair, the two chimney; ieces, also of heroic size, an extension dining table, a bookcase duplicated from one in the Mikado's palace, a five-foot Buddha reproduced from the heroic one in Kamakura the largest in the world and fully fifty feet high and an immense photograph cabinet; all thes are wonders in the way or elaborate carving magnifying glass-an intricate mass, in which plants, flowers, birds, animals, possible and impossible, dr gons, fish, goblins. &c., make an extraordinary picture. Much of the carving was done by Numashima's workmen, but the design, alone the work of several years and the finishing touches were by the artist himself. Some of his most successful pieces, notably a hat-stand—an unknown convenience in a Japanese household—is quite as notable, thanks to original and bold design as to workmanship. It consists of a group of dolphins and dragons holding up an immense circular mirror typifying the world; the twist d talk of fish and dragons serve as hat-hooks, while water snakes make rings in which to hold umbrellas and canes. For the more conventional work the Japanese temples have been drawn upon as models.

Another famous carver, Iwamoto, of Kobe, whose specialty is bamboo work, and who is the accredited court artist of Japan in this field, is represented by a number of pieces; of which a revolving bookcase seven or eight feet high may be deemed the most notable. The fine grain of the bomboo makes possible a delicacy of workmanship that must be seen to be appreciated There is hardly a square inch of surface of this immense affair which is not carved, sometimes in bold relief, sometimes so delicately as to seem almost an etching upon the polished surface of the bamboo. All sorts of men, animals and birds, mice at play, vignettes, flowers and blossoms are depicted in amazing variety. It is said that Iwamoto considers this one of his masterpieces It required two years' incessant labor. He had in its construction the cooperation of a Japanese metal worker of high rank. Sano Takachika, who made the score of bronze dragons that, clutching the upright rods of bamboo, hold up

the various shelves. More important specimens of Takachika's igious sentiment." On the contrary, the cense burner and some figures of fighting demons pieces are also his. The top of the great clock is a copy in miniature of the Daibutsu present the spirit of the conference than did | believ at Kioto, which contains the second ler-The face of the clock presents twelve silver possible common worship grows with it." Does I dials, one for each hour, bearing in relief the poetic day is known by some animal or reptile. The dials are of sliver, carved by twelve artist friends of Takachika. The fire dogs, in this instance foxes, animals much respected by the Japanese, and most of the smaller bronze work by this artist, were cast from wax moulds that were destroyed when the work was finished. The elaborate firefenders are of bronze with symbolic designs, the gods or goblins of fire, the element of destruction, contending with turtles, the embleme of eternity. The colossal incense burner is surmounted by an extraordinarily spirited group in which a gorilla crushes the goblin of evi both figures being demoniac in energy and

viciousness. An imme se desk and a curio cabinet o cherry, ebonized, in which tree forms, with gnarled trunks, branches, leaves and flowers, among which the birds disport, are the work of a famous woodcarver, now dead, named Iwata. The desk, which is considered the late artist's masterpiece, is a monumental affair, and yet so con-tructed that it comes apart in many pieces, the joints being so cunningly TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have hidden that it looks as if cut from one immen-e block of ebony. In the cabinet several of the parts are panels of wonderful size lower East Side in particular, where I spent from single pieces. The same artist made a of gilded wood, a sort of glorifled screen used I agree with what "Patrolman" says in his above the doors of temples for ventilation puletter, but I also think the only remedy for the poses. The Indian bedstead already mentioned is by a Bombay artist, Moti Coobair who has used the elephant as the base of his design. Also among the Eastern work are temple screens, silver perfume holders, incense burners, salvers, a number of iron plaques with bronz or silver figures in relief, and some bamboo temple posts incru-ted with mother-ofpear; in the richest possible fas don.

In moth r-of-pearl work, the most remarkable piece of the collection is not Eastern, but Peruvian, a tortoise-shell cabinet inlaid with everal thousand pieces of pearl shell with a painted centre panel represe ting St. Francis painted centre panel repress ting St. Francis d'Assist. It is supposed to be the sixteenth or seventeenth century work of Peau Indians working under Spanish masters, and was presented, in 1840, by the ladies of L.ma to the wife of the United States Consul, Edvin Bartlett, who was a relative of Mr. Sprague. Among the furniture should also be mentioned some Sienna work upholstered in painted veiling, a lot of pieces of Corean work with great plaques of rare murole of fantastic color and veining, the wooden frames of the chairs and tables richly incrusted in mother-of-pearl. There are also several lacquer cabinets or sirines, with counties drawers and doors in brass or si ver. The small pieces, inros, arms, la terns, embroid riss, pieces, inros, arms, la terns, embroideri s. the curios pieced up in Arabia is a wonderful seroli of law upon rolls of sandal wood, containing the Pentateuch in old Hebrew characters written on leather and suprosed to be

Round-Up in Texas.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE Pints Whoopis and Jink Wink are cowboys employed on the Bar X ranch in this vicinity. Have they a place

Keramic Society Exhibition at the Waldorf

Astoria Portraits by Miss Jalla Maven The New York Society of Keramio Arts held its annual reception last evening in the small baliroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, where the society's ninth annual exhibition will be open to day and to-morrow. Of the eighty members : the society fifty are exhibitors this year. Exhibits have been received from members Michigan, Missouri and California, although | tion for an uptown post office building in New naturally most of the members of the society are residents of New York. These decorators of porcelain and pottery have reason to be pleased with the progress they ere making. The designs are not all bunches of flowers this interfere with their commercial prosperity. East, and the collection of carvings that made i season nor are the paste forms chosen regardless of beauty of outline. Many of the decorators this year have turned to conventionalization of flower forms, others have devoted themselves to successful justre effects and a few notoriety A condition imposed upon all his show their work in the use of transparent enamels. Some large orders for China decoration from Americans who would ordinarily turn to the recognized makers, have led the society members to feel that at last they have come to be recognized as art workers. They their work and finally approving the designs patronize American potters almost wholly, using their regular product, and appeal for judgment on the decoration.

Seven portraits on exhibition at Knoedler's are the work of Miss Julia Haven, a former Brooklyn girl, who, after a period of study and work abroad, is a new comes in New York. Five of the portraits were done this year. Miss Haven aims at conscientious representation of her subjects. If Mr. Chow Tze-chi, the Chinese Consul, is not, in his portrait, as bland as he is ever known to be, it is to be said that it is not for every one to achieve the urbane n a degree possible to a former pupil of the affable Minister Wu. Miss Haven does well to show with her recent work the portraits of her mother and sister, done respectively in 1898 and 1899, paintings of different quality. The critics will say whether more of the artist went into the portrait of her sister, in which some of the painter's teachings are shown, or more of the painter of American portraits into the well-drawn portrait of Capt. Church. Miss Haven was a pupil of Benjamin Constant and Julien Dupré. Her exhibition at Knoedler's will continue until Dec. 1.

WOOD FIREPROOFING NOT PERMANENT Naval Board Reports Qualified Approval and

Desires Competition. WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 .- A board composed of F. W. Hackett, Assistant Secretary of the Navy: Naval Constructor Bowles and Naval Constructor Baxter, which has been conducting tests of fireproofed wood submitted by two companies, has reported to the Secretary of the Navy that much additional valuable information concerning fireproofed woods had been obtained, but recommends that the tests be pursued to a conclusion upon the methods begun, "believing that the results will probably modify the use of fireproofed wood in the navy."

"The tests have already progressed sufficiently to show that the ultimate values of the

ciently to show that the ultimate values of the woods treated by the two processes are very nearly equal; yet in both the products are imperfect in that they do not remain permanently impregnated with their fireproofing compounds under certain circumstances encountered on naval vessels.

"We recommend that specifications for the inspection, treatment and delivery of fireproofed wood for naval vessels be prepared immediately by the Bureau of Construction and Repair and submitted to the Department, which shall insure the use of miterial fireproofed and treated according to the present state of the art, which will permit the use of the products of both of these companies; and which will permit, after preliminary test or sufficient safeguard, still further competition. These specifications should be modified from time to time as the state of the art of fireproofing advances."

TORTURED BY THE BOXERS.

Details of the Murder of the Rev. Dr. F. Haberty-James of Pekin University. Details of the death of the Rev. Dr. F. Huberty James, one of the professors of Pekin Univer-

sity, have been received by the American Bible Society in a report from its agent, the Rev. Dr. John R. Hykes, dated Shanghal, Oct. 28. Early in the siege the Rev. Huberty-James was untiring in his efforts to get the native Christians into a place of safety. With the assistance of Dr. Morrison, the London Times reamondant he got together shout was a personal friend, to quarter them in his

lot of complaints were made to the authorities by the owners of the camps, who asked that better protection be afforded them. The conviction at the last term of court in St. Lawrence county of a man named Johnson, which was secured by the authorities after a hard was secured by the authorities after a hard legal battle, will, it is believed, but an end to such depredations. The burglary for which Johnson was convicted was that of the camp of Col. W. A. Barbour at the head of Tupper Lake on July 4. Suspicion pointed to two brothers, Elmer and Thomas Johnson of Clingar the former an expensive transfer. brothers, Elmer and Thomas Johnson of Clinton, the former an ex-convict, and they were arrested. The detectives found that two men of their description had ridden sixty miles over the mountain road on their bicycles from Tupper Lake to Newton Falls and there expressed a package to Clinton. The detectives drove over the same road and found a man who had picked up a fishing rod dropped by the Johnsons. This was identified by Cd. Barbour as his property. With this and other evide equal of which was of necessity purely circumstan-Joansons. This was defining by Col. Farbour as his property. With this and other evide ce, all of which was of necessity purely circumstantial, the men were taken to St. Lawrence county and their trial began on Nov. 12. It lasted six days. Elmer Johnson, because he was and their trial began on Nov. 12. It lasted six days. Elmer Johnson, because he was an ex-conviet, was tried first. His brother is still awaiting trial, with this conviction the nutborites throughout the Adirondacks believe that the pillaging of shooting camps will be ended. will be ended.

Sees Only the Funny Side.

From the Galveston Doily News.

Maybe the World's Oldest Man. From the Atlanta Journal.

WASHINGTON, Ga., Nov. 20. The oldest man the world lives a few tolles from this town. in the world lives a few rolles from this town. He is Casar Booker, a near a, and he is 126 years old. He was born a slave in Virginia, and his memory of events occurring over 100 years ago is very bright. He is a most interesting talker, and children listen by the hour to his stories. He was owned as a slave by Richardson Booker, who has been dead now for fifty years. He has a daughter living at Thomson who is 85 years old.

Old Casar has seven children living and a small army of grandchildren. They are scattered among the plantations along the Savannah River. Old Casar is hale and hearty and appears to be enjoying a renewal of his youth. He is one of the most interesting personage in Wilkes county

HOPE FOR AN UPTOWN POST OFFICE

Postmaster Tan Cott Looks for Appropriation To Be Near Grand Central Station

WARRINGTON, Nov. 26. Postmaster Van Cots of New York called at the Post Office Department to-day to see Postmaster-General Smith The latter was not at his office, being engages at his home in the preparation of his annual mendation made to Congress for an appropria-York, and it is understood that Postmaster-Gen. eral Smith will recommend this to Congress

this year as he did last. Coincident with the visit of Postmaster Van Cott on this business is the arrival here of Re; resentative Mercer, chairman of the Buildings Committee of the House. He said to-day he had no doubt Postmaster-General Smith would renew his recommendation for increased building facthities for handling mail in New York, as there is a great need of a new building uptown in New York. He said: The present quarters of the New York Post

Office are entirely inadequate, and when we and out the amount that should be spent for a site and new buildings uptown in New Virgither examinendation will be made to Congress site and new buildings uptown in New York the re-vonmendation will be made to Congress to appropriate a sum for such a building. There is a great difference in the value of property in New York on different avenues under consideration for the new building site, of course it is human nature for some of the people interested to press certain pieces of property upon the Government. We will consider the various propositions and it is probable. New York will be well taken care of for a new nost office building uptown just as soon as we have time to get at the real needs and the best location for it.

"We are satisfied that New York needs a new uptown post office building and you may safely say that a recommendation will be made for an appropriation for this purpose."

Mr. Van Cott said the plans for the new build-

say that a recommendation will be made for an appropriation for this purpose.

Mr. Van Cott said the plans for the new building contemplated the erection of a two-story building in the vicinity of the Grand Central Station at a cost of \$2,500,000. About \$5,000 square feet would be required. It had been found upon investigation that the ground would cost about a million dollars less if the site were fixed between Lexington and Fourth avenues than between Fourth and Madison avenues. There was no idea, he said, of abandoning the old Post Office, and the downtown district would not be injured in any way by the removal of the main office further up the city. On the contrary, a better service would be furnished not only in the downtown district, but all ever the city.

PENSION OFFICE CLERKS' GROWLER. How Interication Is Achieved Without Leaving the Building.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 .-- H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions, has unearthed a new species of devilment on the part of the portion of the great army of well-paid clerks who are housed in the unique specimen of architecture in Judiciary Square always pointed out to visitors by the official guides as "the Pension Office Building, where the inauguration balls

A year or two ago the work of the bureau was badly hampered by the practice of a large number of the clerks eaving the building at lunch time and coming back intoxicated. A

at lunch time and coming back intoxicated. A rigid rule was thereupon adopted against allowing drunken clerks to come to their desks, and means were adopted for keeping them within the building during office hours. This worked very well for a time, but apparently nothing can prevent the pension office clerk from getting drunk in office hours if he wants to, and the discovery that the Commissioner has now made is that there has been for a long time a "speak-easy" in operation, not under, but over his nose, for it is located in the attic.

It had been noticed for some time that clerks who had come to the office cold sober and who had not left the building were drunk before the close of business hours. The Sherlock Holmes of the "suspects" was closely watched. He was traced to the file room under the roof, which was the rendezvous for forty or fifty clerks. Here they kept their bottles, and being admitted by the clerk in charge after giving the countersign, they would proceed to booze to their heart's content. Commissioner Evans and the other officials of the oureau are very indigmant at the discovery, and it is said that several dismissals, suspensions and reductions of salaries will take place. It may been. winked at, however, as many others have

SENATOR MORGAN'S CANAL VIEWS. He Says He Doubts Usefulness of Fortifying Moaragus Canal.

WARRINGTON, Nov. 26.—Senator Morgan chairman of the Senate Committee favorably reported the Nicaragua Canal bill, and one of the foremost advocates of the project said to-day that in his opinion the question of fortifying the canal was one of the least imof them and then appealed to Prince Su. who | The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty did not prohibi the fortification of the canal; neither did the palace, opposite the British legation. He Hepburn bill, now on the Senate calendar.

the fortification of the canal; neither did the palace, opposite the British legation. He had succeeded in his efforts and was returning from the palace on June 26 when he was fired upon by a squad of soldiers. A British sentry saw him throw up his hands as if to assure his assailants that he was unarmed. The soldiers allowed him to approach, then seized him and carried him away. Later it was learned that he had been stripped by his captors, tortured and finally hacked to pieces.

Dr. Hykes sent an additional list of murdered missionaries. It contained the names of sixtynine persons who had been connected with the China Inland Mission, the English Baptist Mission, the Christian and Missionary Alliance and the Swedish Alliance. All perished after the Chinese Court fled from Pekin. Nine other missionaries started for Siberia, but have not been hard from since. Dr. Hykes concludes his letter by saying that the entire country outside of Pekin and Tientsin is infested with roving bands of highwaymen.

Conviction of a Man Who Had Pestered Sportsmen in the Adirondacks.

Last summer a number of camps in the Adirondacks were robbed and practically cleaned out of their supply of sporting goods and alot of complaints were made to the authorities may take the ground that in view of the uncertain character of the government of South American republics a few fortifications might be a good thing, but this is an opinion that does not bear on the canal project will be nations owning the land have their say in this respect and let us not worry over the subject."

THE NATIONAL MILITARY PARE.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

ments -New York's Monument. WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.-The War Department made public to-day the annual report of Gen. H. V. Boynton, chairman of the Chicksmauga and Chattanooga National Military

Park Commission, which says in part: "We now have sixty-seven miles of improved roads, which cost an average of \$2,902 per mile \$15,120 has been expended in the past year in road construction and betterments. During the year 14,033 feet of wire fencing has been erected, which completes the inclosure of the detached tracts belonging to the park on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain and five miles of woven wire fencing has been delivered miles of woven wire fencing has been delivered for beginning the inclosure of the Chickamauga Park proper, all at a total cost of \$5,541.

"There are now erected on the Chickamauga field to field guiss, mounted on iron carriages to imitate the patterns in use during the Civil War, making ferty-three Union battery positions, and ninety-four field guiss, similarly mou ted, marking thirty-nine Confederate battery positions on the Chattanooga field forty-five guiss, mounted as above, mark ten Union and ten Confederate battery positions.

there.
"The total receipts for the year ending Sept.
"The total receipts for the year ending Sept.
50, 1889, were \$112,525. The total expenditures
to and including that date have been \$53,208,
leaving a balance Oct. 1 of \$53,317.
Through Gen. to and meaning that date have been \$3,285, leaving a balance bet 1 of \$33,317.

"The New York Commission, through Gen. Daniel F. Sickles, its chairman, has submitted designs, specifications and inscriptions for the State monument which New York is proposing to erect on the summitted Lookout Mountain. Work is in progress on the foundation for the monument, which is to be the most imposing cultury monument yet erected by any of the State Commissions."

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.-The training ship Toroka has arrived at Genoa, the cruiser Baneroft at Colon, the cruiser Philadelphia at Mare Island and the torredo boat Stockton at An-napolis. The training ship Hartford has sailed from St. Lucia for Trinidad, the gunboat Don Juan de Austria from Hong Kong for Cavite, the gunboat Merietta from Canton for Hong Konz, the cruiser Atlanta from Barbados for Pernambuco, and the rumboat Frolic from Norfolk for Hampton Roads.

From the Reform A cocate

Concerning the very knotty question of marriages of orthodox Christians with Jews, a new definition has been given by the Russian Holy Synod, to the effect that a marriage of a newly baptized Jew. which has been dissolved by a rabbi. can be reinstated by the orthodox church only if the other party to the marriage who remains in the Jewish faith embraces